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nebula adjacent to the nova described by Mr. Pease in the preceding note.

This negative shows also a sharply defined continuous ring of nebulosity about 16" in diameter, nearly circular, with the nova at its center. Some details of structure are shown in the ring, notably a large bright patch and a slight doubling of the ring in the northeast quadrant.

This ring will be watched with much interest to see whether it is expanding. If it be the result of the sudden increase of brightness of 1½ magnitudes in the nova between August 16 and August 28, 1917, as described by B  lopolsky (*Harvard Bulletin* 643), the present ring may prove to be analogous to the great expanding rings photographed around this nova in 1901-2, but on a much smaller scale.

A few words of explanation are due in regard to the accompanying plate. The exposure time was 102 minutes. During 77 minutes the seeing was very bad, which accounts for the large star-images. For 25 minutes the seeing was good; in this time the sharp image of the ring was probably recorded.

G. W. RITCHEY.

ANOTHER FAINT NOVA IN THE ANDROMEDA NEBULA.

A negative of the Andromeda Nebula (N. G. C. 224) taken October 16, 1917, with the 60-inch reflector shows another faint nova; the magnitude is about 18, and the distance from the nucleus approximately 255" south and 26" west. The nova is invisible on a fine negative taken September 17, 1917, which shows stars fainter than magnitude 20; it is also invisible on all of the series of 16 earlier negatives of this region, the best of which show stars probably as faint as magnitude 21. The reality of the nova is confirmed by a negative made October 13, 1917, by Mr. Shapley, whose estimates of brightness give the magnitude as 17.9 and 18.1 on October 13 and October 16, respectively.

The nova recently found in this nebula by Mr. Shapley (this *Journal*, October, 1917) is fainter than magnitude 20 on the plate of October 16, having decreased at least two magnitudes within an interval of one month.

Five novae in the Andromeda Nebula are now on record, including that of August, 1885.

G. W. RITCHEY.